HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869. NUMBER 94.

WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement for October.

Decrease During the Month, $7,467,429.39.

Since March 1, $56,968,187.93.

Statistics of Immigration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Spain.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

Saxony.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

FIRST CARGO OF NEW TEA.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The first cargo of new crop tea, from China, arrived to-day.

SPRINGFIELD.

Arrival of General Vincent—Investigation of the Recruiting Officers' Claims—Contract for Building the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad—Statement of the Several Classes of Property Assessed in the State in 1869.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Ohio—Discovery of Human Remains—Foul Play Suspected—The Tobacco Crop.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

A Connecticut Bank Robbed.

[illegible]

Pacific Coast Items.

[illegible]

The Cuban News.

[illegible]

Convicted Under the Revenue Laws.

[illegible]

Illinois State Charitable Institutions.

[illegible]

A Conflagration.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

An Improved Feeling in Wall Street.

New Plans for Making Gold Clearances.

Condition of the Gold Exchange Bank.

A Delegation of Financiers Visit Washington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

THE SITUATION IN WALL STREET.

[illegible]

GOLD.

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET

[illegible]

THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

LOCKWOOD.

[illegible]

DENIALS.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

LA SALLE.

Corn Trade at LaSalle and Peru—Low Water in the Illinois River.

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Speech of Mr. Cameron, of Chicago.

[illegible]

SAD CALAMITY.

Boiler Explosion at the Indiana State Fair.

Nineteen Persons Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

Lists of the Killed and Injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

News from the German Savans.

[illegible]

TEXAS.

The Late Democratic Nominations for State Officers.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Last Day of the Illinois State Fair.

The Most Successful Exhibition Ever Held.

List of Premiums Awarded Yesterday.

Close of the Indiana and Wisconsin State Fairs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 1.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

OHIO.

STARK COUNTY FAIR.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Acquitted on a Charge of Murder—Delegates to the Louisville Convention.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

The New City Government of Nashville Inaugurated—Suit for Damages.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

Railroads Granted the Right of Way Through the City of Louisville.

[illegible]

Railroad Convention to be Held at Oswego.

[illegible]

A New Anæsthetic.

[illegible]

New York Whiskey Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Petroleum Oil Market.

[illegible]

San Francisco Market.

[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

[illegible]

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY, Dealer in Coal, [illegible]

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FURNITURE.

H. LIEBENSTEIN,

167 & 169 Randolph-st.,

Has now on hand an extensive assortment of

RICH, MEDIUM

AND

COMMON

Furniture,

CONSISTING IN

PARLOR SUITES

AND

Chamber Sets,

Of the most Modern and Antique Designs.

LIBRARY, RECEPTION,

Dining Room Sets,

BEST STYLES; also a full line of

Bookcases,

Library Cases,

Ladies' Escritoires,

Desks and

Office Furniture,

HALL STANDS

AND

Hanging Hat Trees.

BEDDING,

Of every description, all of which are offered

AT RETAIL

AT

Wholesale Prices.

Everything warranted as to workmanship and material. Call and examine for yourself.

H. LIEBENSTEIN,

Nos. 167 & 169 Randolph-st.

HATS AND CAPS.

SILK HATS.

Mackenzie's

SILK HATS.

MACKENZIE,

120 Dearborn-st.

The 4-oz. French Gossamer

SILK HAT

Is rapidly gaining a deserved popularity for LIGHTNESS and

Beauty of Style and Finish.

GENUINE ONLY WITH US.

Always a full line of all the new Business Hats.

J. BARSTOW,

104 Randolph-st.

HATS.

We have everything that is New, Neat and Stylish.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

Sherman House.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

BY

Warren & Goodrich,

125 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 & 2.

MICHIGAN-AV.—[illegible]

WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

STATE-ST.—[illegible]

CALUMET-AV.—[illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—[illegible]

INDIANA-AV.—[illegible]

SOUTH PARK-ST.—[illegible]

KANKAKEE—[illegible]

EGANDALE-AV.—[illegible]

LAKE-AV.—[illegible]

Also, a large amount of choice improved property.

HYDE PARK.

We have for sale, on easy terms, some of the choicest property in Hyde Park, improved and unimproved. For further particulars inquire of PIERCE & BOYD, Real Estate, Note and Bill Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st.

EGANDALE.

Lot 1 in Block 9 and Lot 4 in Block 12, for sale by PERKINS & WATERMAN, Attorneys, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP,

[illegible]

Suburban Residence

For sale at Hyde Park, new House, one block from Depot.

PERKINS & WATERMAN,

Attorneys, No. 90 LaSalle-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

AT WILSON BROS.',

124 & 126 DEARBORN-ST.

SHIRTS.

AT RANDELL'S,

144 DEARBORN-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Appletons' Journal.

[illegible]

APPLETONS' JOURNAL

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,

IS PUBLISHED

WEEKLY.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

[illegible]

Appletons' Journal, Monthly Parts, 50 cts.

[illegible]

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

90, 92 & 94 Grand-st., N. Y.

Published This Day:

I. WHITTIER'S COMPLETE POEMS.

[illegible]

II. TOO BRIGHT TO LAST.

[illegible]

III. SCOTT'S COMPLETE POEMS.

[illegible]

IV. BROWNING'S POEMS.

[illegible]

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

Published This Day:

I. Army Life in a Black Regiment.

By T. W. HIGGINSON. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

[illegible]

II. Felix Holt.

By GEORGE ELIOT. Household Edition. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.00.

[illegible]

III. Tennyson's Complete Poems.

Globe Edition. From entirely new plates. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.25.

IV. Owen Meredith's Lucile.

[illegible]

V. The Country Parson's Works.

GRAVER THOUGHTS. 2 vols. 16mo. $1.25 each.

COUNSEL AND COMFORT. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.25.

[illegible]

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Several copies of Weekly Chicago Tribune for May, 1869. Address Tribune Co., Chicago.

Iowa Land Wanted

In Exchange for acre property, two miles north of city limits, and five miles from Court House, on Dummy Railroad. A splendid chance.

JAMES M. KERR & SON,

123 South Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE.

Call at our Office for a printed list of our choicest Real Estate.

WARREN & GOODRICH,

125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

[illegible]

EDWARD M. LEE,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

[illegible]

BUILDING PAPER.

BUILDING PAPER.

BUILDING PAPER.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.

BUILDING PAPER.

IT COSTS BUT LITTLE

AND

Saves a Great Deal.

$8.00 to $30.00

Covers Sides and Ends of Houses.

THIS IS SAVED IN FUEL

Each Season.

Thus it will be seen that it not only really costs NOTHING the first year, but that it causes a large saving in the expense of fuel every year thereafter, so that it is profitable as an investment, and besides this there is the incalculable advantage of

COMFORT AND HEALTH,

In having a house free from dampness. A few moments' investigation at once convinces any one that he cannot afford to build without it.

What is It?

It is a very hard, compact and solid paper or pasteboard, about the thickness and stiffness of a book cover, and is one of the best known non-conductors, and for that reason is just what is demanded to keep out cold winds and to prevent the heat generated within the house from passing out. The entire outside of the house is covered with it before the clapboards are put on, thus making it almost AIR TIGHT. For this purpose we saturate it with tar, so that it keeps out dampness, and the tar also has the effect of keeping away all rats, mice and other vermin.

It is also extensively used

Instead of Plastering,

And makes the house warmer than a coat of plastering and at MUCH LESS expense.

The cost is trifling, the advantage of using it undoubted and the results entirely satisfactory. No one should build without informing themselves of its various advantages and cost. We have issued a small pamphlet containing full directions how to use it, cost per square yard, &c., and send it, with samples of the Paper, to any address, free. Send for a circular if you intend to build, or you will regret it after the house is done and you see its utility on your neighbor's house, for he certainly will use it, and if he does his neighbors who build after him will do likewise. Address

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,

13 LaSalle-st., Chicago,

AND ASK FOR

BUILDING PAPER.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.

☞ All Dealers in Building Materials ought to keep it, and will be obliged to ere long, for the PEOPLE WILL HAVE IT.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible]

Dyhrenfurth Business College,

116 and 118 Randolph-st.

THE EVENING COURSE

Opens on MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, and continues for six months, or thereabouts. For circulars, inquire at the office.

STOVES AND RANGES.

THE BRILLIANT

Base Burner,

WITH

REVERTIBLE FLUE

AND

Double Bottom,

[illegible]

THE BRILLIANT,

[illegible]

FAY & MACLEAN,

[illegible] STATE-ST.

STATIONERY GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

[illegible]

WRITING PAPERS,

WRITING PAPERS,

[illegible]

SCHOOL SLATES,

SCHOOL SLATES,

[illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

[illegible]

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

ALL NEW STYLES at a reduction of 20 per cent, at McGEHEE'S, 103 Washington-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS—TO BUILDERS.

[illegible]

BANK LOCKS.

$8,000.00

Bank Loc

TEST.

Sargent vs. Ya

[illegible]

PRATT & COVERT

80 Washington-st., Chicago,

General Agents for the North

LEAD AND OIL.

CHICAGO

LEAD AND OIL WORK

Cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

Bar Lead, Pig Le

Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR BOILED LINSEED O

[illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD & C

CHICAGO

SHOT TOWER COMPAN

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT,

In New Tribune Building,

Fire-Proof Stores or Room

[illegible]

WM. C. DOW,

No. 116 LaSalle-st.

NEW HOTEL,

OR FOR

Business Purposes

[illegible]

TO RENT.

Stores 38 and 40 LaSalle-s

Formerly occupied by J. B. Shay.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

FLAGG & SWIFT.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, FRANK & CO.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$5,000 TO LOAN

[illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN.

[illegible]

FREE DISPENSARY.

Brainard Free Dispensary

[illegible]

he Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

[illegible]

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

[illegible] are allowed ten per cent commission [illegible]

[illegible] delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

[illegible] delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT.

The demands of advertisers upon the columns of our Sunday edition have become so great that we are compelled to issue a supplement in order to furnish our readers the usual amount of news, [illegible] and miscellaneous matter. A supplement will be issued to-morrow, and will be continued every Sunday morning until further notice.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE in all and each of its editions, daily, tri-weekly, weekly, and Sunday, exceeds that of any other paper west of New York, and the character of its circulation as an advertising medium is vastly superior to any other, as is proved by the number and amount of its advertisements. We are now printing as large a sheet as can be conveniently handled, yet we intend to keep pace with the demands of the advertising public, without diminishing the attractiveness of our columns, even though we have to issue a supplement every day in the week.

Advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE should be handed in at as early an hour as practicable, in order to secure proper classification, and advertisers will oblige us by continuing their favors as much as possible.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

The partisans of the Ring propose now to make an appeal to the religious sentiment of the public. They do not advocate the election of their ticket because of any superior moral and religious creeds, habits, and practice of their candidates, but they appeal to a supposed popular prejudice against the Church of which Mr. Mark Sheridan is a member. Mr. Sheridan is the candidate on the Citizens' ticket for Police Commissioner, and his opponent is Police Captain Mike Hickey. It happens that both candidates are Irishmen by birth, and both are members of the Roman Catholic Church. The men who war upon Sheridan because of his religion embrace Hickey with affectionate zeal. The men who protest against the "Papist" Sheridan fall down before the "Papist" Hickey, and implore him to save them.

Of all the weapons employed in political warfare, there is none so discreditable as that which assails a candidate because of his religion. In the politics of Chicago, that mode of warfare has never met with public approval. Men of all creeds,—Christians, Jews, and infidels,—have been elected to office by the votes of all classes of people. The candidate on the "Ring" ticket for County Clerk, being of the Jewish faith, repudiates Christ and His religion as a fable. He holds office by the votes of the Christian people of this city and county, and expects the same people to labor for and to re-elect him. No man or newspaper ever assailed General Salomon because of his religion; on the contrary, there was not a vote withheld from him on that account. We would think it unmanly to impeach his fitness for County Clerk because he adheres to the religion of his fathers. The constitution and laws of this State prohibit any religious test as a qualification for office. There have been Catholics and Protestants, Jews and rationalists, elected to all offices in this State. Why, then, should Mr. Sheridan be selected as the victim, at this particular election, of a test unknown to the laws or customs of the State?

It is said that Mr. Sheridan, some months since, introduced resolutions in the Common Council declaring the Rev. Mr. Hatfield a nuisance, and calling upon the Mayor to suppress him. The history of those resolutions is too recent to be mistaken, or to be of any avail to the Ring. Dr. Hatfield had delivered, on several successive Sunday evenings, an elaborate review and examination of the doctrines, history, and tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church. It need not be stated that the conclusions of the reverend gentleman were eminently hostile to that Church. These discourses were published in full, and printed in a newspaper supposed to have a circulation among Roman Catholics. Mr. Sheridan, in the Board of Aldermen, offered his resolutions as a burlesque upon Mr. Hatfield's effort to destroy the Catholic Church. The resolutions, when introduced, had their intended effect; they provoked laughter, were voted to be a good joke, got into the newspapers, and there ended. Even if this were a question of bigotry, as it is not, Mr. Hatfield could not claim much advantage over Mr. Sheridan in respect of liberality of views.

Mr. Sheridan was not selected as a candidate because he was a Catholic. He would have declined any nomination tendered him on that ground. He was selected because of his personal fitness. A man of intellectual ability, aided by a liberal education, he was thought competent to fill the place of Police Commissioner. He had another qualification which commended him, and which will commend him to the general public. He is a man of incorruptible integrity. He has been at various times in the Board of Aldermen of this city, and, during all that period, has kept clean hands, and has not only been honest, but has been always above and beyond suspicion.

Now, who is Mr. Sheridan's opponent? Captain Hickey is not a man of intellectual ability, nor a man of education. In both of these respects he rates, probably, below the average of the patrolmen he commands. He has been on the police force for many years. He has no personal qualifications for the office. Four years ago the mistake was made of selecting a Police Captain to fill the vacancy on the Board of Commissioners. It is now proposed to add another, and thus pave the way for the third when the time comes around. These Commissioners control the Police and Fire Departments of the city. Their word is law. The subordinates are but creatures of the men above them. The public, who are taxed $500,000 a year to sustain these forces, have a right to be represented on the Board of Commissioners. Elect Hickey, and the Board of Commissioners becomes a close corporation of policemen for the expenditure of public money. The general public are excluded, and the police force will have the entire and exclusive control, will be responsible to no one, and be above all the other branches of the city government.

The next Police Commissioner is to be Sheridan or Hickey. The one is intelligent and honest; the other more than ordinarily stupid, and has grown rich on a small salary. If the question of religious creed is to have any influence in directing votes, let us by all means take the one who lives up to his religion, and not the one whose noisiest adherents are to be found in the dens and [illegible] of Wells street. Let us not concern ourselves with mint, anise, and cummin, to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law. We have looked in vain, up to the present time, for some endorsement, in any quarter, of Hickey's moral character. No such endorsement can be found in either of the organs of the Ring. Would it not be well for them to say something about their own candidate before assailing Mr. Sheridan? The fact is, they want to drive Hickey off their ticket, but dare not. They are like the [illegible] who caught a wolf by the ears and dare neither hold on nor let go.

COMMISSIONER DELANO ON THE DEBT.

We can appreciate the grief of the Chicago Times at the return of Commissioner Delano from the Revenue Department, [illegible] not so much on account of the loss of his services at Washington as from dislike of the facts he is spreading before the people in Pennsylvania. If it were true, as the Times asserts, that he "comes before them to proclaim two audacious falsehoods, knowing them to be so," his character would be such that his loss to the public at the Revenue Department the better. And yet, while branding Mr. Delano thus as a wilful liar, our neighbor declares that the duties of the Revenue Department "cannot be properly performed but by his daily and constant supervision," and says "his reputation as an honest man will give to his statements on financial questions an authority which will impress the people." The two "audacious falsehoods" perpetrated by this honest liar, to whose "daily and constant supervision" we owe, in the estimation of his enemies, the collection of the revenue, are, first, that the debt is decreasing, and, secondly, that this decrease is being accomplished through the fidelity of Grant's administration. As these assertions are a thorn in the Copperhead flesh, it is well, doubtless, to brand them as "audacious falsehoods." But there our neighbor should leave it. It should not, after charging an "honest liar" with uttering the audacious falsehood that the debt is being reduced, proceed to argue that "the public debt has been reduced, under Secretary Boutwell's management of the Treasury, because the receipts from customs and internal revenue have largely increased." Such a mode of sustaining his charge against Mr. Delano lays the writer open to the suspicion of having written the article in a condition of physical helplessness and moral irresponsibility. The fuddled Bohemian then supports his charge that any credit is due to either Boutwell, Delano, or any other part of the Radical administration, for the collection of more customs and revenue, by averring that the increase of revenue is wholly due to the reduction of the taxes effected by the late "imbecile and infamously corrupt Congress."

This staggers na! We can understand how the duty and mission of a Democratic journalist may require him to deny that any credit is due to a Republican for anything. But we fail to see the "great Democratic gain" by taking the credit of collecting the revenue from a Republican administration in order to give it to a Republican Congress. Mr. Delano avers that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, while 100,000,000 gallons of whiskey were made and consumed, only 6,709,546 gallons paid tax. But, during the last fiscal year, including four months of Grant, there have been 62,009,331 gallons returned subject to duty. He shows that, comparing the last six months of the year ending June 30, 1868, with the like six months of 1869, of which four months are Grant's, we find an increased revenue from spirits, tobacco, sales, banks, stamps, incomes, and one or two other small sources of $22,541,000, while there is a falling off in no item of importance, except one of $242,000 in the salaries paid for collecting them, owing to the discharge of superfluous officers.

He shows that in the quarter, July, August, and September, 1868, we collected less than thirty-nine millions of internal revenue, while in the same months of 1869 we collect forty-nine millions—an increase of thirty per cent. He declares that, apart from any gain on the customs revenue, we will collect in internal revenue $25,000,000 more than last year, while our expenses will be $25,000,000 less,—making a total gain from these two sources of $50,000,000 a year. As, during the last year of Johnson, we paid off $50,000,000 of debt, during every year of Grant we will pay off, without increasing a single tax, one hundred millions. Within the eight years during which President Grant may, perhaps, continue in office, the funded debt will be reduced, probably, to $1,200,000,000. To all these revelations our irate and apparently intoxicated neighbor replies that the credit is due to "a Congress so imbecile and infamously corrupt that it is spoken of with contempt by the press of its party." The readers of the Times will, doubtless, agree with us that its editor, in compounding this theory, must have got entangled in the elbows of a financial Mincio. The next time he essays to criticise the government upon its success in collecting the whiskey tax, it would, at least, promote the coherency, if not the truth, of his assertions, to improve the quality of the whiskey which inspires his own essay.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

Our recent articles upon minority representation, as a means of reforming railway and other private corporations, and upon personal representation, have called forth strong expressions, from some sources, of the hope that those subjects would be prominently considered in our approaching Constitutional Convention. Probably the principal objection to their consideration will be found in the almost hopeless skepticism of the people generally as to the practicability of working any reform of what are regarded as the necessary evils of democratic government. It seems to be indolently assumed by many that, under republican forms of government, partyism must be the necessary road to office, and demagogism the principal means of elevation. It is set down as an axiom that, in politics, respectability, character, probity must take back seats, and that office and power must, in the main, be confined to a class of "artful dodgers," slippery, superficial, trimming, time-serving, and destitute of convictions. All who retain any faith that this order of things can be overturned or reversed are regarded with a complacent or compassionate smile, as enthusiasts who have still to cut their wisdom teeth in political affairs.

To throw down into this arena of apathetic unbelief the proposition that the ascendency of demagogism, the fury of partisanship, and much of the corruption of politics are the results of a wrong mode of electing public officers, and could be cured by resorting to a more perfect one, is a bold undertaking, and requires to be backed up by strong and sound reasons to render it anything less than Quixotic. Nevertheless, this proposition, first in England, and then in the United States, has been taken up, and, after reflection, sincerely and warmly stated and implicitly believed by many of the ablest men now living.

A select committee of the Senate, last spring, consisting of Senators Wade, of Ohio; Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Rice, of Arkansas; Morton, of Indiana; Ferry, of Connecticut; and Warner, of Alabama, reported unanimously in favor of a bill to provide for electing members of Congress upon the plan of cumulative or free voting, which is one of the proposed plans of representative reform. The bill provides that each elector shall have as many votes for members of the House of Representatives as there are members to be elected from his State; and that he may cast them with unlimited freedom for any citizen of the State, and all of them for one candidate, or one for each of the members to be elected; or that he may distribute them in any proportion he sees fit among several candidates. As the same mode of voting might be applied to the choice of our members of either house of the Legislature, it may be worth while to examine the points claimed for it.

It is evidently fairer than the present mode of voting, under which party combinations leave the voter practically no choice but to vote for one of two or three leading candidates, or to throw away his vote. It is inferior to "personal" representation, as explained in our recent article, in several respects. First. That a much larger number of votes might be "cumulated" on a particular candidate than would elect him, and the excess would be thrown away. Secondly. That the majority of the voters of the State might vote for persons not elected, while, under the system of personal representation, not a single vote in the State is wasted, all of them being cast for members actually elected. Thirdly. As the member elected by a large vote would have no more voting power in the Legislature than the member elected by a small one, the system would be, in this respect, less perfect than personal representation. Fourthly. It is probable that, under this system, the leading parties would nominate two rival State tickets for Congress, with such success that every person voting for any other than one of these nominees would practically throw away his vote. Fifthly. There is no provision, as in the "personal" system, that the votes cast for unsuccessful candidates may be transferred to the successful ones. Sixthly. Should this system lead to the nomination of the whole Congress ticket in a State Convention, it would not only deprive each district of the control it now has in the selection of its own Representative—a most essential feature of our democratic-republican system—but in great States like New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, where from fifteen to thirty candidates for Congress were to be nominated, the party excitement, corruption, chance, and general imperfection, and evils incident to the system, would cause it, if adopted, to be speedily abolished, as worse by far than the present system.

Notwithstanding the respectable names by which this free voting plan is endorsed, we reject it in toto as one that will not bear the test of scrutiny, and still less of trial. The mistake of the committee seems to have been that, in trying to approach "personal" representation gradually, they have got something that retains most of the evils of the present system, with few of the advantages of logical, radical, thoroughgoing personal representation. This attempt at halfway work will be the rock on which any convention, made up in great part of professional politicians, will be most prone to split.

They should enact complete "personal representation," however great an innovation the system may be, or they should let it alone. They should not invite the people to vote for whom they please unless votes cast for the failing candidates may be transferred so as to form part of the vote of some one actually elected. They should not invite an unlimited number of persons to vote for the same candidate unless, when a vast number of votes are thus accumulated upon him, he can cast a vote in the Legislature proportionate to the number of votes which elected him. They cannot do away with the power of party conventions so long as they make a candidate's success to depend on his getting a majority of the votes cast. Under the system recommended by the United States Senate Committee, party conventions would still be held, and their evils would be intensified by the fact that, instead of each candidate for Congress being nominated by a separate convention in his own district, all the members in the State would be nominated in one State Convention. Even under the "personal" system, party and local conventions would generally be held, but their influence would be far less than now, as voters would feel more free to disregard a party nomination, if they knew that their votes, if cast for an unsuccessful candidate, would be transferred to some successful one of the same faith and order, and would "count" for the same principles on the passage of every bill. Personal representation pure and simple will be found preferable to any of the attempted adulterations.

It is easily comprehended, can be simply provided for, and commends itself to the popular sense of justice. It is the simple adoption of the principle that the State is a corporation, in which every voter holds one share; he may vote for any person to act as his proxy in the State Legislature, and there to cast one vote for his share on the passage of any bill; all candidates receiving a certain number of votes, or over, are elected, and cast, in the Legislature, the number of votes which elected them; all candidates receiving fewer than the number required to elect them, transfer their votes to persons actually elected. Thus every vote in the State is represented on the floor in the person of some member, and is represented in the passage of each bill, every member casting the number of votes which elected him. The effect is that every bill will be passed by the votes of a majority of the citizens of the State. This is a vast improvement on our present system, in which nearly half the votes of the State are of no avail because cast by the minority party. Including the votes cast for the Representatives who vote against a bill on its passage, and the votes cast against the election of the entire Legislature, it may be said that nearly all our legislation under the present majority system, so called, is the voice of a minority of the people of the State. Under the personal system every act would be the work of a majority of the voters of the State, voting by proxy in the Legislature.

Well, indeed, may Mr. John Stuart Mill say of this principle: "It is a matter of transcendent importance; it solves the difficulties of representation; it raises the cloud that overhung the future of representative government, and, therefore, of civilization."

CONCURRENT INVENTIONS.

The decision of Judge Drummond against the validity of the Dundas patent for a hoeing improvement in cultivators exhibits a fresh illustration of the natural tendency toward simultaneous invention. The patent was set aside on the ground that Dundas invented and constructed his first machine in the summer of 1851, while one Marsh had constructed and worked a similar machine at Salem, in Mississippi, in March, 1851. Though it is not pretended that Dundas had any knowledge of Marsh's invention, yet its priority destroys, of course, the value of Dundas' patent. The fact that any invention, which is needed, and for which the world is ready, is almost always produced simultaneously in two, four, or a dozen disconnected minds, seems to point out what we suppose to be the most original and creative act of the human mind as, after all, only an effect of the causes brought to bear upon it. While Franklin was drawing the lightning spark cautiously from the clouds through a key attached to his kite line, two or three Prussian and French experimenters, less cautious, were struck by lightning, and one of them killed, in testing the same theory, by an iron rod. While Morse was experimenting on shipboard with a battery and wires to test the telegraphic principle, chemists were performing the same experiment in England. Indeed, so many inventions are concurrently made at different points at the same time that the first twenty years of most inventions are spent in contending with rival, and generally sincere, inventors of the same thing. Since, in point of fact, most inventions are not only concurrent, but are part of the inevitable development of the human mind under the influence of the causes operating upon it, is it not exceedingly doubtful whether the benefits of, and property in, the invention ought not in all cases to be divided among all the concurrent inventors, instead of being either lost to all or monopolized by one? If Dundas invented a reaper in August, 1851, which Marsh, without his knowledge, had invented in the March preceding, it is no good reason why Dundas should lose the whole value of his invention, but only why he should divide its value with Marsh.

In the accession of Frederick Hudson to the chair of managing editor of the New York Times, in place of Mr. Bigelow, resigned, the Times has achieved the most fortunate selection open to it among American journalists. Mr. Hudson's distinction was won in a long and brilliant career as managing editor of the New York Herald, and especially of its news department, which it attained, and has always [illegible] held, a much higher position than [illegible] columns of its editorial page, which have been under the personal charge of Mr. Bennett. He will [illegible] to the conduct of the New York Times, unless he falls short of his reputation, a skill and enterprise in obtaining news, and a taste in condensing, displaying, and arranging it, which no other journalist possesses. In the conduct of its editorial columns there is every reason to believe he will make the paper an exponent of the average opinion of the time, neither reformatory nor conservative, but simply representative. This was Mr. Raymond's ideal of journalism; and we believe the mantle of the late editor of the Times will rest worthily and gracefully on his successor.

If the brokers of Wall street, with the record of James Fisk, Jr., in the Erie business before their eyes, choose to buy or sell gold on any verbal instructions from him, or to have any business transaction with him, except to aid in indicting and punishing him, they deserve no sympathy for any ordinary loss, or mere financial ruin, that should result to them in consequence. There are some of the victims of his villainy, however, who still excite our compassion. The lunatic Speyer was one of those who acted on Fisk's verbal instructions to buy gold, and who, by Fisk's repudiation of his word, are ruined. Fisk pockets his cool nine millions on the transactions in which he won, saddles his losses on the agents who trusted him, and sees one of them borne from the Gold Room to the asylum, screaming, "The knife! Take him away! Don't you see he will stab me with the knife?" Can his stolen millions drown the idiotic scream of the insane Speyer, who only mistook perfidy for cold steel, and the cowardice of a repudiator for the courage of an assassin? There was more truth in the ravings of Speyer than ever found its way into the heart of Fisk.

The declination of George William Curtis to head the New York State ticket as Secretary of State may arise from the disinclination he would feel, if elected, to serve in the Cabinet and administration of a Democratic Governor, or from his preference of the more congenial duties of journalism as the editor of Harper's Weekly and Monthly, or not impossibly from a desire that the future use of his name as a candidate for the United States Senate might not be embarrassed by the acceptance of a subordinate position. He is one of the most polished and effective political orators in the country; and, while New York will regret the loss of his name at the head of the present ticket, she will serve her own interests by reserving it for a higher position.

The monthly statement of the debt for the seventh month of Grant's administration shows a very effective "pegging away" at the public debt. It has been reduced during the last month by $7,467,429.39, making a total reduction since March of $56,068,197.[illegible]. This will not prevent certain journals from indulging in harmless little calculations, whereby they undertake to show that the debt is larger than ever. But as they are the very [illegible] who [illegible] great rebel gains with every rebel retreat, and saw very clearly that all our battles were disasters, and all our victories were lies, they will probably indulge in a like belief that the debt is on the increase for many years after it has been paid off.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST. A record of prominent persons, places and events, during eight years of unparalleled American history. By Stella S. Coatsworth. With an introductory note by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D. Chicago: Press of Church, Goodman & Donnelly; pp. 400, royal 8vo. Illustrated with steel engravings. Sold by subscription.

Though it is now more than four years since the collapse of the rebellion, the history of the war has scarcely ceased, while its record is far from having been completed. Still less has the interest in the mighty struggle died out, albeit many changes have occurred since the epoch of peace which tend to modify the all-absorbing character of the emotion with which a great nation but recently watched the progress of a struggle without a parallel in the history of our race.

It may be too early, even yet, to look for a calm, dispassionate review of the conflict, which shall be acceptable as an impartial record of its incidents and phases. [illegible] it may be thought too late for the production of narrative sketches of mere incidents, the majority of the actors in which have already dropped back into social obscurity, or mingled with the multitude of silent ones whom "no sound can awake to glory again." We do not think, however, that the recitals in this book will fail to interest a very large circle of readers. The issue of the work has been several times thrown back from various causes, since we announced, some two years ago, that the book was in press, but it has gained by the delay; the glowing descriptions and thrilling personal reminiscences with which its pages are filled will rather have gained in the general effect thereby, as the rough colors of the large painting are mellowed by distance from the point of sight.

The authoress is a lady well known in Chicago as the widow of the late Dr. George Coatsworth, who threw up an extensive medical practice in this city at the outbreak of the war, and entered the service as Surgeon of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, subsequently accepting the same position in the Eighty-eighth, or Second Board of Trade Regiment, with which he remained till the time of his death. She also went out to the field, and was by his side almost constantly [illegible] which struck down a Western soldier, [illegible] offering on the altar of freedom. She is equally well and favorably known as a gifted writer, both before, during, and since the war, her numerous contributions to our daily and weekly journals, over the signature of "Stella," having been widely read and admired. She has thus brought to bear on her task an intimate knowledge of her subject, having been an eye-witness to most of the scenes described, and an unusual ability to deal with it, while she has exhibited a most praiseworthy diligence in the collocation and verification of facts, which makes her book invaluable as a history, and has taken time, not only that she might be correct, but brief also.

The book opens with a rapidly drawn sketch of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States, which is followed by an analysis of his character as a man, a General, and a ruler. This is introduced as the crowning act of the American people, and serves as an introduction to the events which placed at the head of the nation a man who but a few years before had gone "quietly between his house and store, few knowing his past history, and none dreaming of the history he had to make." Then follows a description of the opening scenes of the war, the uprising of the North, the first Sunday in Chicago, and the grand movement on the South, down to the battle of Belmont. The narrative now becomes more personal and exceedingly descriptive. Scenes in camp around Cairo, forward movements, and reminiscences of slave escapades form but the prelude to a series of pathetic recitals of heroic endurance, and devoted labors in the hospitals, where thousands of poor fellows were brought to die. All these narrations are exceedingly interesting. There is no maudlin sentimentality displayed; no tiresome tediousness of description. A few pages make us acquainted with the principal incidents in the death-bed experiences of very many brave men, a few lines telling the whole story in each case, saying almost all that we wish to know, and stopping just at the point which the elder Weller had in view when he advised his son, in writing a love letter, to "cut it short, so she'll wish it vos longer." It may, perhaps, be thought by some that the authoress has told too much about herself and her husband in comparison with the amount of space allotted to others. The objection will have little weight, for all is told well, and much more might have been pardoned in a wife's tribute of affection to one so noble as he.

The authoress passes lightly over the war record of the years intervening between the battle of Stone River and the close of the war. She takes up the thread with the surrender of Lee, conducts the reader through the sad scenes of the assassination and the funeral cortege, and then takes the returning veterans by the hand, sketching their welcome home, and the scenes of the Great Soldiers' Fair held in Chicago. This leads to a description of our home workers, and especially of that noble army of women whose toil made the labors and sufferings of the struggle rest lightly on the shoulders of many thousands of brave men, and lighted up the pathway to the tomb with a ray of glory where the sufferer was past human recovery. The men who aided with voice, money and pen, are not forgotten, and the Soldiers' Home of this city receives appropriate acknowledgment. The work closes with a description of the ceremonies attending the floral decoration of the graves of the soldier dead on the 30th of May, 1869.

The work is superbly illustrated. It contains portraits of President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Lieutenant Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Palmer, ex-Governor Oglesby, General Logan, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Dr. Coatsworth, and Mrs. Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, all executed in the best style of the engraver's art. In addition to personal sketches of these, we find biographical notices of Mrs. Bradwell, Judge Bradwell, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. W. B. Ogden, Hon. W. H. Brown, Hon. T. B. Bryan, General Osborn, Alderman S. I. Russell, Mrs. Henry Sayers, Mrs. General Wallace, and other prominent workers on behalf of the soldiers of the Union.

We have already indicated somewhat of the character of the book as a literary composition, and need scarcely say more than that its style is vigorous, yet refined, while its pages are thrown out with gems of thought which are clothed in eloquent language, without anything like a labored attempt at verbal display. It deserves a wide circulation, and we doubt not [illegible] obtain it. In addition to the large number of friends already interested in its wide distribution, its intrinsic merits cannot fail to secure for it a place in thousands of households.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Atwater's flouring mill, at Canton, was burned on Tuesday, with 500 barrels of flour, 1,500 bushels of wheat, and 600 bushels of rye and corn. Mr. Atwater's loss is from $25,000 to $30,000; no insurance. The loss of George Powell, the miller, is as yet unknown.

All persons who were residents of the County of Marshall prior to April 1, 1839—the time of the organization of the same—are requested to meet at the Court House in Lacon, on the 9th of October, to form an Old Settlers' organization.

WISCONSIN.

The Prairie du Chien Courier says: "The Mississippi is on a perfect rampage. By far the highest stage of water ever known at this season exists at present, and the river continues to rise. All the bottom lands along the river are being submerged, and widespread damage is the result."

At Milwaukee, the other day, a little fellow expressed a wish to be weighed to a rag-peddler who was at his mother's house. To humor the whim, they tied a strip of the material about his waist, to form a fastening for the hook of the spring balance. While lifting him the girth gave way, and the hook penetrated the boy's jaw. The peddler, horrified at the result, hurried away, leaving his stock and balance, the latter immovably fixed in the child's jaw. A physician was immediately summoned, who, after much difficulty, succeeded in removing it. The child at last accounts was lying in a critical condition, and fears were entertained that lockjaw would ensue.

Alexander Crawford and wife celebrated their golden wedding at Baraboo, on the 23d ult.

OHIO.

John Clifford died September 17, in Wellington, aged 99 years. He went to that place in 1818 from Massachusetts. He had 11 children, 79 grandchildren, 97 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-grandchild.

MISSOURI.

Miss Maggie Carmean, formerly of Kingston, Ross County, Ohio, moved some time ago to Saline County, Missouri, where she married W. S. Stanley. About three weeks ago he received notice from England that his father's brother, lately deceased, had left him, by will, property to the amount of from ten to fifteen million dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accidents from machinery in factories, in England, during the six months ending April 30, 1869, amounted in number to 3,601, of which 59 were fatal. The total number of accidents, whether from machinery or from other causes, amounted to 4,157. With this large number of casualties, only 425 informations against owners were laid, and 177 of these were withdrawn on payment of costs. [illegible]

The movement in favor of woman suffrage has [illegible]

The London (Eng.) Times of September 13 says: "Another American railway consolidation scheme is said to be contemplated [illegible] New York Central [illegible] Great Western of Canada [illegible]"

At the Labor Reform Convention at Worcester, Mass., on the 15th ult., the temporary Chairman called upon the Rev. Mr. Stratton, of Worcester, to offer prayer. [illegible]

One of the foreign officials at Yokohama recently received from his Japanese interpreter the following "wonderful report of an infant": [illegible]

The troubles of an opium eater are told in a Bombay paper. A witness in the Bombay High Court, while under examination told the Chief Justice that he was an opium eater, and wished to get away to eat his daily quid. The Chief Justice said: "Unless I am satisfied that it is dangerous to his health not to eat it at this time, I will not allow him to do so." [illegible]

PERSONAL.

The New York Mail hears from Mrs. Stowe's friends that she is preparing an answer to the criticisms which have been adduced against the statements in her article on the Byrons.

Miss Murphy has been jumping again. She jumped for $100 a side with Miss Maggie Fisher, at Dorchester, Mass., and cleared 11 feet 7½ inches. Miss Fisher's distance being 10 feet [illegible] inches.

In New London, Conn., the Rev. Mr. Howard charges Gilbert E. Allen with having said that he "wouldn't go to hear the old mutton head preach," and lays his damages, for defamation of character, at $5,000.

Judge Kinne was found dead in his bed at his boarding house, in Cooperstown, New York, on Friday of last week. Judge Kinne was one of the leading citizens and oldest residents of Otsego County, being, at the time of his death, 71 years old.

The British Museum has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Thomas Watts, who died on September 9. He was born early in the present century, and had been engaged in the National Library for upward of thirty years in the capacities of assistant, assistant keeper, and keeper. His bibliographical knowledge was great, and as a philologist he had few equals.

Mrs. Ottendorfer is the sole proprietor of the largest German daily newspaper in the city of New York. Many years ago her husband died, leaving her a large family of children and a small paper. She went earnestly to work at once, attaching herself to all the details of the office, and she now controls a very rich and powerful journal. She drives to her office in the morning, looks after its multitudinous affairs, and returns to her home at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

There are at least seven candidates for the Spanish throne who are supported with more or less zeal by the various parties of Spaniards and foreigners. These candidates are: The Duke of Montpensier; Don Carlos, the Duke of Madrid; the Prince of the Asturias, son of ex-Queen Isabella; the Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emanuel; Ferdinand Philippe, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and a grandson of Louis Philippe Frederick Charles, a nephew of the King of Prussia; and the Duke of Genoa, a nephew of Victor Emanuel. There is also a party in favor of Serrano, one of the Regents, but it is said that he utterly refuses to enter the lists as a candidate.

The grandchildren of Goethe are charged with violating his express wishes, and concealing from the public his unpublished works and correspondence. In this collection, it is known, are many valuable documents, his diary from 1775, letters from Schiller and Zelter, and other works which shed considerable light upon the literature of the period in which Goethe lived. Previous to his death, Goethe made an express distribution of his works, a compliance with which would have given them publicity twenty years ago. They are not forthcoming, and the entire German press, assisted by the Pall Mall Gazette, now clamor for their publication.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Mercer and Henderson Counties, Ill., have nominated James S. Poage for member of the Constitutional Convention.

Colonel Geo. L. Wiley has been nominated by the Republicans of Jackson County for member of the Constitutional Convention.

The Republicans of the Forty-fifth Legislative District of Illinois—comprising Bureau, Marshall, Woodford, and Putnam counties—have nominated Lorenzo D. Whiting, Philip S. Perley, and James G. Bayne for members of the Constitutional Convention.

General N. B. Forrest made a speech at a barbecue in DeKalb County, Georgia, on Saturday last, in which he said he was for peace and development; and that the widows and orphans of the war should be cared for. He said he was a citizen, not of Alabama, not of Tennessee, not of any State, but of the United States. He counselled peace and obedience to the laws and their rigid enforcement. "We welcome warmly all who wish to come among us from the North, to cast their lot with us." He appealed to the soldiers under his command who were present to lend a helping hand to those engaged in this railroad enterprise. He said he once met them in the field as foemen worthy of his steel. Now he meets them cordially as his friends. The crowd listened with much interest, and frequently applauded.

The Legislature of Tennessee meets next Monday, and among its first duties will be the election of a United States Senator in place of Fowler, whose term expires March 4, 1871. The Nashville Press, speaking of the contest for the Senatorship, says:

"It is whispered privately in certain circles that, within the last few days, a new star has been discovered [illegible]"

Auction Sale of Coal—Decline in Prices.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 29.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, to-day sold 90,000 tons of coal at auction, Mr. John H. Draper acting as auctioneer. The attendance was large, and much interest was felt in the result. It was generally expected that there would be a decline of about a dollar a ton on all sizes. This did not prove true of the small sizes, for which there was a fair demand.

Ten thousand tons of lump were offered, the first lots bringing $5.35. It then rapidly declined to $5.12½, at which figure about half of the lot was sold.

Fifteen thousand tons of steamboat sold at from $5 to $5.07½.

Ten thousand tons of grate were next offered. The first lot sold at $4. The price was then run up to $5.05.

Ten thousand tons of egg sold at prices ranging from $5.60 to $5.65.

Twenty-seven thousand tons stove were put up, the first lots bringing $7.22½. The price then gradually declined to $5.85.

Twenty thousand tons of chestnut sold at from $5.07½ to $5.40.

The following are the prices compared with those of the 1st instant:

[illegible]

Centennial Celebration at Bangor.

BANGOR, Oct. 1.—The centennial celebration here, yesterday, comprised a grand procession, in which were all the school children and traders. All houses and public buildings were decorated, and business was entirely suspended. The oration was delivered by Judge Godfrey, and a poem, written by Mrs. Crosby, was read. A canoe and batteaux regatta in the afternoon, and banquet in the evening, closed the festivities.

WASHINGTON.

Various Little Things Broached.

Early Rally Around the Grindstone.

Senator and Governor-Making.

Boutwell Victor.

Past and Future of American Steam-Shipping.

The Steamship Ring.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

A cold spell riding in suddenly on the back of an equinox, dragged hither to that brood of folks who are always hungry and chilly when there is no Congress. Immediately we began to hear quantities of news, personal and impersonal, and the chief questions were: "Who's coming in from Virginia?—who from Tennessee?—who from Maine? Who will be Governor of Texas?"

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

One of the newest "movements" seems to be to take Major Williams—an inoffensive soldier, though the husband of the lady who was formerly Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas—out of the United States army and dress him in the toga of a Senator. How began the extraordinary disposition? What possible microscopic scrutiny could have passed over the entire State of Virginia, beholding nobody, and at last have settled down upon the Adjutant General's Department in Washington to lift Major Williams to eminence? I am inclined to believe that it was not far from Mr. Williams himself whence the nomination came, for General Grant has expressed himself as not specially desiring it, although pains were taken at first to convey that impression to the Virginia people. The General, it is said, mentioned a certain Mr. Sharpe, of Richmond, as a man eminently fitting.

It may occur to you that the people of Virginia would be more interested in the National Government if some person living amongst them went to the Senate. I find by reference to the army register, that Robert Williams entered the army eighteen years ago as a lieutenant of dragoons, from Washington [illegible] for very many years, and upon his native State has no political hold whatever. He is the father of an interesting young family, is the step-father of Mr. Douglas, one of the President's Secretaries, and his wife has already been the ornament of an administration. These ambitious and elegant surroundings may account for some desire to represent them, but will not make the Virginia people understand, if successful, that they are more than the constituents of a gentleman whose acquaintance they should be glad to make. The present incomplete condition of the government is unfortunate in that it permits an immense amount of presumed magisterial influence to prevail. The people of Mississippi have hastened, pell-mell, to throw themselves into the extended arms of Mr. Dent, upon the presumption that he had somewhere concealed about his person the magisterial signet, although upon his own measurement, merely, Mr. Dent would be unable to find any Gubernatorial chair in the United States small enough for him. He nominated himself, he covered himself with the mystery of a presumption, and from presuming to presiding is a short step nowadays.

Observe how this kind of Great-Man-making is unkind to President Grant! About fifty little beings are now agitating themselves into office by claiming to carry the signet. They go to a newspaper telegrapher with the suggestion of themselves for particular offices, and say in a mysterious way:

"I have here in my carpet-bag, or down in my boots, the necessary countenance. You hint about the countenance, and the people will jump at the presumption, and directly you'll see me executing a back-spring from the depths of obscurity to the United States Senate!"

"Sammy, why warn't there a alibi," may now be read, "Oh! where hain't there a presumption!"

If the people of Virginia would get over their wretched provincial pride, and select some such hearty, rough, generous old Unionist as Franklin Stearns to represent them—he who has lived forty years at their capital, is known to them all, and who, though they cast him into Castle Thunder, cried, "Father! forgive them! they know not what they do," and waited for the return of the flag—they would get out of this disgraceful presumption market; the man would not disgrace them, though he were not so courtly as John Marshall, and he would be honest and faithful to their interests and the country's.

JACK HAMILTON SAID IT.

It is no presumption, I think, that the President has turned the countenance from Jack Hamilton; it is a fact, and few people who measure men rather than their vaunted positions will regret it. Hamilton is an immense physical being, with large out-[illegible] talents, a long record in politics, and the general results of such a record in his own habits. As a stump speaker he is very captivating, and as a politician popular, but he has no convictions, and is given to all the turns, dives, transformations and convolutions of a political man to whom public life is at once bread, opportunity, and adventure. A Gaucho, a partisan whose written constitution is his own changeful whim and accidental fellowship; a daring giant, yet without a purpose but that Jack Hamilton may ride and live, he is no man to lead a wayward State back to the love of order, of law, and of republicanism. Personally he is a fearless man, even a violent one, and he went to Texas when the war ceased, and on the stump gave the rebels a dreadful foretaste of penalties. His brother, an ex-rebel, is now an extreme Radical, and will have nothing to do with Jack. Such is the independence of life and family in Texas. Among Hamilton's most versatile followers is young Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, an editor, who was once upon Longstreet's staff. Longstreet is the quietest of all the New Orleans officeholders, and reports say that his appointment is a most excellent one. There is a good deal to an opinion, when you hitch a man to it.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND MAINE IN THE SENATE.

I said to one of the heads of departments, yesterday:

"Andrew Johnson will probably have a hard fight for the Senate. He lives in East Tennessee, and the geography is against him at this time."

"Well," said W., "grammar has always been against him; now geography's against him; next history will go back on him."

I saw a gentleman from Maine direct, yesterday, and he said that the struggle for Fessenden's vacant place lay between Israel Washburne, Collector of Portland, and Ex-Senator Morrill, with chances in favor of the latter. Elihu Washburne said, before he went to Paris, that Morrill had been beaten by Hamlin solely because Fessenden supported Morrill. By this time the people of Maine are probably in a condition of remorse sufficient to make amends as far as they can. Going decently and thoughtfully over their history, can they think of any man more honorable to Maine than William Pitt Fessenden? Or going over the history of the United States, can any of us find a man so perfectly informed of every department of the public business and so dispassionately its critic in daily emergency? He will be forgotten as one too useful; indispensable to the State he had no time to [illegible] for a trapeze and perform upon it, and so we never gave him a huzza. It is a poor road for horses in harness—this politics—but a regular rotten row for equestrians of the circus kind.

STATE SECRETS.

I am told as a great secret, and I send it to you in strict confidence, that the most intimate friend of the President is putting the most beautiful foot in the world under the chair of a great foreign Minister, and means to capsize it. This may be told to your maiden aunt safely, and then I know it will go no further!

General Sickles bids fair to outlive the malignity of his enemies—men whom he never knew, and whose abuse is mere "cussedness"—and to stand well up on his one leg at Madrid. As soon as we get into a diplomatic corner, we haul at our Minister, evidently meaning to steady his nerves. This is one of the truest ways of exhibiting the strength of our form of government in delicate diplomacy.

Minister Fish—about the best-seasoned timber in the Cabinet—has apologized quietly to Brazil for one of Mr. J. W. Webb's daily attacks of articulate apoplexy. Mr. Webb would as lief "cuss" Don Pedro as any of his Ministers.

Charles Washburn, late of Paraguay, is book-making in England.

By the way, since McMahon and Washburn fell out over Paraguay, how would the opinion of a non-political observer, like Professor Agassiz, fix this question? He says, in his book on the Amazon:

"In this struggle, I am convinced, from matters personally known to me, that Brazil may be considered one of the standard-bearers of civilization."

BOUTWELL AND FISK, JR.

Since Japhet was born there has been nothing like the praise bestowed upon Mr. Boutwell by the soap manufacturers. But I am told that, at the other end, that creation of galvanized impudence, James Fisk, Jr., is so delighted with the attention paid to his gambling by the chief Secretary of the United States that he wants to come to Congress in place of "Sunset" Cox, and wear his Admiral's suit. For what is it to be merely a steamboat commander in uniform, when one can call into the lists with himself, and rivet the gaze of mankind upon their collision, the Treasury of the United States?

It was truly a victory. Boutwell was the matador in a "bull" ring, and, since Seville went from church to a fight, there has been no such series of victories in any city. The first million had the result of driving Speyers (who's Speyers?) mad. The second million kept the Gold Clearing House clerks up all Sunday. The third million set the reporters and importers wild with joy. I never could learn of the fourth million. It was like Dr. Holmes' poem, perhaps, that he read to his servant—his very funniest poem—line by line:

"The fourth he burst five buttons off,
And tumbled in a fit!"

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY MEN GATHERING.

I perceive from the character of the arrivals lately that the steamship subsidy people mean to make their boldest set upon Congress right early. Their attack will be on all sides at once—a display of stock and a generous distribution of it, a distillation of sympathy for the sad spectacle of the seas deserted by our flag, a eulogy upon the beautiful hulls of American vessels, inclusive of the yacht America, and as a final incentive to extravagance the statement that the English have usurped our place upon the brine.

Everybody is sorry that our flag has been driven by the high tariff on a ship's materials, and by the British-rebel privateers, from the Atlantic. If there is any kind of manufacturing that any of us like it is that of fine vessels. When Mr. Longfellow wrote the "Building of the Ship" he expressed our whole enthusiasm. And if an enterprising company would buy or build a series of good vessels, making good time as any other line, probably nobody in the United States would object to paying them as well for carrying the mails as we pay foreigners. More than all, the great majority of our people are in favor of reducing or dispensing with the tariff on ships and ships' materials, so that we can get a new start on the water.

But these subsidy fellows have put up no money at all. They consist of some railroad people learned in subsidy-getting, and some unemployed sea Captains, and they ask Congress to endorse their bonds for certain millions. So that they can go into the market and raise money. Some of this money would probably be applied to building vessels; much would certainly go into the pockets of the subsidy-getters; but this way of reviving our commerce would be merely equivalent to government becoming a shipping merchant, taking chances, making ventures, and yet having no control over its own crews, pursers, or mails. Let the ships be built by private care, venture, and capital. When afloat and approved, let the subject of the subsidy come before the Postal Department. (I wish we had a Postal Department all round that we [illegible] survey on tip-toe!)

At present we subsidize two foreign steamship lines—to Brazil and to China—and both subsidies seem to be well bestowed. We pay rates besides to several foreign companies, but then we do not carry the responsibility of their ships. The entire United States mail from Panama down the Pacific coast of South America is not above 4,000 letters annually. The mail and passenger service to Europe is completely filled, save to the Mediterranean, and there H. G.'s friend, General Walbridge, has fixed his melancholy eye. Eighty-four steamers now ply between North America and Europe, and only five of them make pretensions to being American. The fact is that ocean freights do not pay the percentage that Americans require, while they satisfy European capital. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company possesses about all the good vessels that carry our flag, having lines and heavy mortgages upon the few old tubs that run to Europe.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH EXPERIENCE IN OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—COLLINS AND CUNARD.

To show how expensive it would be to pay the British subsidies, let us see what they are: To France and the continent by steamers via Dover Straits, $[illegible] a year; to Spain and Portugal by steamer, $[illegible]; to East India mail steamers, $[illegible]; to North America (Cunarders), $[illegible]; West India steamers and lines to Pacific South America and Brazil, $1,447,500; West Coast of Africa, $[illegible]; Cape of Good Hope, $[illegible]; Australia steamers, $[illegible]. Making a total of more than four and a quarter millions of dollars, and upon every one of these mail subsidies there is a loss, except upon the single service on Dover Straits. Out of $125,000 paid to the Pacific steamers, from Panama to Patagonia, in 1860, only $[illegible] was recovered in postage.

Sir Edward Cunard testified, in 1860, that the Collins line got at first for twenty-four voyages $[illegible] from our government, and that it afterwards received $[illegible] for twenty-six voyages, or double his own subsidy, considering that he made two voyages to one. The capital of the Collins line was $[illegible], he said, [illegible]

He said that if his contract was withdrawn he had better sink his ships than try to keep them, for they were not adapted for mercantile uses at all. The Scotia cost him $[illegible]. Cunard's original subsidy, for twenty-four voyages a year, was $[illegible] per annum for seven years. In 1858 he agreed to make a weekly service for $[illegible] a year, to last ten years; yet five years afterward he demanded a larger extension of the contract so he could borrow money to build faster steamers than Collins. Collins' original four steamers cost $2,984,000, and his last experiment, the Adriatic, ruined him. The average cost of each of his early voyages was $65,215, and the corresponding receipts, $48,267; yet he carried more passengers from the beginning to the end than the Cunarders.

The sworn statement of Sir Edward Cunard, which I have found in the British official documents, is, that while he had made 1,522 voyages (both ways), without losing a man, a letter, or a ship, and run his line with all economy, that he had yet better sink his five vessels at once than try to keep them without his mammoth subsidy. He also testified that his line of slow vessels paid him well, and were unsubsidized. This ought to be conclusive, that if we mean to build vessels to compete in speed with the Russia and the Scotia, government must expect to be called on for immense subsidies, never to cease. Cunard carries no steerage passengers in his mail ships, while this kind of freight is yet all that American shipowners can expect to be profitable.

TRUE HISTORY OF OUR STEAM MARINE.

If you examine the rise of the shipping lines of Europe and America, you will find that the English begin in a small way, build modestly, run slow and cheap, and creep up. We come to Congress with a big scheme, big names, superb pictures, and the American flag, and ask that long-suffering midwife to bring us into the world the first of all the commercial powers. We were the original nation to send a steamboat, the Savannah, across the ocean (eighteen days), and we had sent a steamer from New York to New Orleans (1818) two years before the British crossed St. George's Channel in one. After 1838, when Liverpool and Bristol packets arrived on the same day at New York, we set to work on a colossal scale.

The first American ocean steamers after the Savannah, the Washington and the Hermann, ran to Bremen via Cowes. Their average passages from Cowes to New York was 13 days 14 hours and 35 minutes; from New York to Cowes, 14 days 7 hours and 17 minutes.

The first steamers that ran to Havre from New York were American, the Franklin and the Humboldt, and they belonged to the original Bremen line. Their average passage to Cowes was 12 days 17 hours 9 minutes. The Humboldt was 292 feet long, 40 feet broad, 27 feet deep, and of 2,350 tons.

Meantime the English at Liverpool had developed a careful and enterprising line, and they set in charge of it a shrewd, experienced Nova Scotian, Captain Ned Cunard, who had since 1822 carried the British mail from Bermuda to Halifax, stopping en route at Annapolis, Maryland. His first steamer was slow, stout, and the best afloat. Then, across, Mr. E. K. Collins, an extravagant and energetic New Yorker, who had been at the head of a line of clipper ships to Liverpool, and who came to Congress backed up by Duke Gwin, and he received encouragement to put on the ocean that parent of disaster and bankruptcy in steamshipping, the Collins line. The Arctic, the fastest Collins steamer, was modelled by George Steers, who designed the yacht America; her tonnage was 2,856 tons, length of deck 282 feet, breadth 45 feet, and depth below main deck 24 feet. Her cylinders were 95 inches diameter, stroke 10 feet. She began her trips in 1850, and on her eighth passage from New York to Liverpool made the then extraordinary time of 9 days 17 hours and 12 minutes. Her paddle wheels were 35 feet 6 inches diameter and contained each 38 floats. She burnt about 87 tons of coal a day. These steamers, far more expensive than those of Cunard, were, for awhile, our national madness, and we humored them with all the subsidy, patronage and adulation that were possible, till the jealousy of the English was aroused and Cunard prevailed in his aspiration for faster ships. Collins then poured gold over the Adriatic, and, it is said, spent upwards of $200,000 in one experiment on engines. The elements conspired against such vanity and prodigacy, and to-day the Arctic and Pacific are at the bottom of the sea, the Adriatic is a sinking fund of ruin in the hands of a British company, laid up for the past five years in dry dock, while the Baltic and Atlantic ply slowly with emigrants between Bremen and New York, and carry out, as if by inheritance, the whining old boast of "only line carrying the American flag."

George Law was the establisher of the subsidized mail line between New York, California, and Oregon. They consisted of the Ohio, Georgia, and Illinois, and at Havana connected with the Falcon for New Orleans. The Illinois, the most perfect steamer, was nearly 268 feet long, 40 feet 3 inches broad in the beam, and depth 23½ feet. The paddle-wheels were 33 ft. 6 inches in diameter, and she burned sixty tons of coal a day. She has made the distance between dock and dock from Havana to New York (1,032 miles) in ninety-four and a half hours, and from Chagres to New York ([illegible] miles) in six days and sixteen hours.

The Aspinwall line, at first established between New York and California, for a long time ran only on the Pacific side, the Law line connecting on the Atlantic. The original vessels were the Golden Gate, Tennessee, Columbia, Panama, California, Oregon, and John L. Stephens.

The Golden Gate, the fleetest, was 300 feet long, 40 feet beam, 22 feet depth of hold, and [illegible] tonnage. She ran from San Francisco to Panama in 11 days and 2 hours, and returned in 12 days, and burned 50 tons of coal in a day. These steamers disappeared in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, our only profitable commercial venture.

It is often assumed that the war ran off our line to Havre; but this is also erroneous. The Vanderbilt, of that line, was a perpetual sinking fund to Vanderbilt, and he presented her to the United States. The Fulton and the Arago are now owned by the Pacific Mail, and, being slow, are found unprofitable on the Atlantic. The American record, with a single exception, on the sea, is a disaster throughout, and it was a confirmed disaster before the war began. Let our ship people begin with small burdens, 4 per cent. expectations, and more scrutiny of the ship's purser than of the government subsidy. The French line between New York and Havre, is a failure, except for the subsidy. The main Cunard line is a failure, except for the subsidy. The profitable lines are those which run small screw ships, like the Inman, the Peninsular and Oriental, and the West India Steam Packet Company. The Inman line, without subsidy, running freight and emigrants, has been a cautious success from the beginning. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company was started in 1840, with two small steamers, by one Wheelright, an American, but the English captured it and with patient expectations, have made it so profitable that they never reveal dividends.

Finally, we ought to use all consistent private exertions to restore our steam marine, and, to this end, the materials of vessels, or vessels, ought to be admitted duty free. Old whaling Captains told me in Rhode Island this summer that the whale trade was better now than it had been for twenty years.

"We can't get vessels to get to sea," they say. "To protect the American ship-builder, we sailors are kept at home."

But it is doubtful if the Atlantic is any longer to be our profitable channel. Between Europe, and all the Americas—North, South, and insular—there run at present nearly 150 steamships, and they fill the trade. Our great new routes are to be the South Atlantic and the Pacific, where we are first, equal, and already established.

GATH.

The Importation of Chinese Women on the Increase.

The arrival of 180 Chinese women in San Francisco on the 18th instant is described by the Herald of that city as follows:

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Great Republic arrived from China last evening with a fresh cargo of Chinamen and Chinawomen. The Great Republic was not expected to arrive until to-day; but the attendance of the Celestials was by no means diminished by this circumstance. As soon as it became known, the Chinese quarters of the city were bustle, stir and confusion, shared in largely by the women, who seem to have adopted the system of woman's rights, and now in many cases import prostitutes on their own account.

"All the avenues leading to the company's wharf were thronged by Celestials, who went in break-neck haste to the steamer, to secure by some means some of the women. Around the wharf, along Brannan street and the streets intersecting it for some distance, the Chinese pressed in crowds, while the women mingled freely in the rush, their voices often rising above the clamorous din produced by the cackling of their countrymen. They were interested in the distribution of the women—part of the cargo belonged to them. They were present to take charge of their portion of the cargo, and see that Captain Douglass did his duty in awarding them their rights.

"Before the steamer had reached her berth the police, under the charge of Captain Douglass, the Custom House officers and some of the heads of Chinese companies, men and women, were admitted, and the doors were then closed. A few minutes later the Secretary of the Chinese Embassy and a representative of the press asked for permission to enter, but were denied it, and were obliged to remain outside until a subject of his Celestial Majesty made his appearance, for whom the door was opened. The doorkeeper said he was acting upon instructions received from some Captain. He wore a star, but did not belong to the regular police force.

"The gentlemen kept outside were white men, and this was done on orders from a superior. Had they been subjects of the Chinese Empire they would have experienced no trouble in obtaining admittance. There is only one ground alone left on which the refusal to admit white men can be justified—the revolting and barbarous character of the scene within.

"The scenes in the sheds were bewildering. Chinamen and women were running to and fro, now with boxes, now with baskets, and again with that valuable piece of merchandise, the bed-mat, and some bamboo canes. The wharf was strewn with trunks, boxes and baskets, while their contents were turned out and submitted to the examination of the Custom House officers. A large quantity of opium and tobacco and other dutiable articles were seized, the value of which will [illegible] for the officers' trouble. In the steamer the scene beggared all description. The women were locked up in their apartment, from which the din of voices could be heard plainly on the wharf. The men were marshalled in ranks, each having his broad hat slung upon his back, and his baskets before him. The air in this part of the vessel was foul and unbearable, arising no doubt from the filth in which the Chinese are accustomed to live, and which must necessarily have accumulated during the voyage. When a passage was cleared, the women, 180 in number, were escorted out, and ranged themselves on the wharf under the charge of police officers. From this they got the word to march to a secluded corner, and their owners took particular pains to see that none disappeared. The women were then searched, and afterwards escorted to their new homes by the police."

WALL STREET.

Affairs are a Little More Cheerful—Satisfactory Progress Made—The Committee of Twenty Actively at Work—Another Stock Panic—Report of the Committee on the Affairs of the Gold Exchange Bank.

From the New York Republic, Sept. 29, p. m.

The condition of affairs on the street this morning is a little more encouraging. The committee of twenty of the Gold Exchange, who have been in session all night, announce that they will clear the gold to-day. This announcement is looked upon as indicative of a speedy removal of the dead-lock which has fastened the street since Thursday night, and of a prompt resumption of business.

The committee offer no explanation or details of their business as yet, but simply say: "We are going to clear this gold; tell all your friends that this is our determination, and all in restoring public confidence. This is an essential matter, for which all personal considerations should be set aside. We have labored all night, and are willing to work all day, if need be; but we are determined to accomplish the task we have set about, and believe we are competent for it."

That was about all that could be said this morning before the Exchange made arrangements yesterday to call gold this morning, and those who wish to buy or sell will thus have an opportunity until the regular sessions of the Gold Exchange are resumed, which, from present appearances, will not be many hours.

MEETING OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

The Gold Exchange met in executive session at 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Townsend Cox in the chair, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee of twenty.

Mr. Cambloss, of the committee, was introduced, and stated in substance that affairs looked very cheerful this morning, and there were indications, from what had been done up to this, that by 1 o'clock to-day the committee would be able to accomplish their task. Everybody appears to come up with his statements, and some who refused to do so yesterday now say that they will comply with the request of the committee. There are two hundred and three accounts now before the committee, and the presumption is that the remainder will come in at once. Colgate has agreed to send his in, and those who refused yesterday will now come up. Upon you then rests the question whether we shall go on and be sustained in our work. We will do the labor cheerfully. We will find a place of safe deposit for all the gold and currency involved in the settlements—probably the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, or some other equally good institution—where your money will be safe and it will not be paid out until the balances are all struck. Let us all work together. It is important that this business should be put through. The committee are determined to do it, and if we fail it will be for want of assistance from you, and on your shoulders will rest the responsibility of our failure.

Mr. Edwards desired to say just one word, merely in confirmation of what had been said by Mr. Cambloss. Everything was going on as well as could be. Colgate had at last determined to send in his statement. All we want now is confidence in the committee, and if you give us that we will render our efforts cheerfully and successfully.

Mr. Hodgkin stated that a number of tickets were destroyed by members yesterday, which had retarded the operation of the committee, but duplicates would be made out this morning.

Mr. Edwards stated that there were only thirty-seven more statements to come in. [Cheers.]

The executive session was then adjourned until 12 o'clock.

SECOND MEETING OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

The members of the Gold Exchange reassembled at noon for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee of twenty.

Previous to this, however, Mr. Fisher presented a report of the affairs of the

GOLD EXCHANGE BANK,

as follows:

Statement of the New York Gold Exchange Bank to the committee of the Gold Board:

An officer of the bank went into the Gold Room on the morning of Friday, the 24th inst., and suggested to a few that it would be impossible to clear the transactions of that day on account of an attempted corner. But in consultation it was decided that it was the duty of the bank to make the attempt even at some sacrifice. The bank issued the clearing movement in the usual manner, and received in payment of balances a very large amount of gold and currency.

It was necessary to restore a large portion of those amounts to the dealers, or widespread disaster would have followed.

To do this the bank was forced to depart from the rule of receiving all balances before paying any and went on paying dealers a portion of the balance on their statements, reserving a wide margin where practicable, and trusting to the dealers to make good any over payments on the final settlement. This was the course pursued Friday and Saturday.

On Saturday a committee was appointed at an informal meeting of dealers, to confer with the Directors, who went into an investigation extending through Saturday and Sunday, on the plan to declare some dealers rejected from the clearing, and assume the rest as good—the only basis of settlement they deemed practicable.

The bank acted on this plan in paying dealers on Monday. The emergency of the settlement with the Clearing House of the banks on Monday and Tuesday was obviated by transferring to the committee of the Clearing House, a sufficient amount to secure the balance owed by the bank.

The bank has now at its control (after settlement with the Clearing House of the banks) not far from the amount of its capital and surplus with which to liquidate the dealers' statements as soon as we can ascertain what is due from the bank to the dealers, and from the dealers to the bank. It is the expectation that these results can be approximated to-day, and from all the evidence now accessible, we believe the bank to be solvent and able to pay all its debts. No complications exist at present except in our dealers' statements. The bank has not failed or suspended. It has paid all its obligations, as stated. It paid Monday's obligations at the Clearing House in gold at par, and on Tuesday in $1,500,000 in gold, and, say, $[illegible] securities.

H. W. BENEDICT, President.

SEPT. 28, 1869.

Mr. Fisher stated that he had been under the impression that the bank had been paying out gold and currency on balance before such balances were properly adjusted. Such was the case, but he was satisfied from his investigation that the parties were perfectly responsible, and that the bank would lose nothing.

The course pursued by the bank was, in his judgment, very proper, for if they had withheld the accommodation widespread ruin would have resulted. He was well satisfied that the bank was able to pay all its indebtedness.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Jackson, from

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY

came forward and made a report stating that everything was going on finely, and that all statements were in but four, and, he hoped that these would be in very soon. Arrangements would be made with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to act as clearing house. Since 6 o'clock last evening all this work had been accomplished, and if the committee could only have time they would finish up the work in hand.

Cries, "We will give you a week."

Mr. Jackson continued that he hoped they would be through in a few hours, but that the work might be delayed, and it would be better not to fix upon any time for the reception of the report.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President by telegraph.

FAILURE OF STOCK BROKERS.

The following stock-brokers are announced as having failed to-day. In each case the stocks belonging to these parties were sold in the board under the rule. The following are the names: C. A. Meyer & Son, Fuller, Ward & Co.

ANOTHER PANIC IN THE STOCK MARKET.

There was another panic in the stock market soon after noon, caused by the failures above mentioned and rumors of other large houses. The extent of the panic will be noted in our next edition.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

It is understood that Smith, Gould & Martin will send in their statement to the committee of twenty this morning.

James Barker, President of the National Stock Exchange, has resigned, and an election, to fill the vacancy, will be held this afternoon. New members will be received on the 1st of November. This is considered as an indication of an intention to supersede the Gold Exchange.

Stocks look better this morning. The panic appears to be over, and there is a decided improvement in prices. Central opens at 155@159½—a rise from 150½; Erie was down to 30, but rose ½; Reading, 90½@91; Northwestern, 66@66¾; Lake Shore, 78@78¾; Rock Island, 103½@103¾; Pacific Mail opened at 65 and sold down to 63.

GOLD

opened before the regular session of the National Exchange at 131½, with heavy transactions, amounting in the aggregate to $500,000. About 11 o'clock $100,000 were sold at 132. The indications are that a higher rate will be reached.

SALE OF BONDS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The bonds offered to the government at the sale to-day amounted to $6,444,050; the bids were at prices ranging from 115 to 115.40. The awards will be announced presently.

Commodore Vanderbilt.

THE RAILROAD KING IN BAD HUMOR.

One of our reporters called upon Commodore Vanderbilt, at his place in Fourth street, in the afternoon, and found him about to take his afternoon ride [illegible] which he does daily at 2:30 to a minute. The old gentleman was walking about the carriage yard, smoking a cigar, waiting for his splendid team to be attached to the vehicle. He was in a horribly bad humor, and, in response to the request of our reporter for some facts, opinions, views, and [illegible] from his sage and most financial mouth, said half graciously that he would answer any questions, but that he knew nothing whatever, and, in fact, that he was "the [illegible] fellow for knowing nothing that you ever saw." Our reporter, however, proceeded to the questioning, to which he had been invited, with the following result:

Reporter. What is the [illegible] object of the clique in running up gold?

Commodore Vanderbilt. I don't know.

Reporter. Do you really think they have made any money by it?

Commodore Vanderbilt. I don't know.

Reporter. What has been done to re-establish confidence? Have you had conferences with any of the leading men?

Commodore Vanderbilt. I don't know who the leading men are.

Reporter. Who are to blame in the matter? Is it the government or the speculators?

Commodore Vanderbilt. I don't know. I have nothing to tell you, my boy. You can't get anything out of me. I suppose (walking away) that it is a combination of damned thieves to put money into their pockets.

This know-nothing policy of the Commodore saddened the reportorial heart of our representative, and he went away baffled and sorrowful.

Use of Stand Casks by Liquor Dealers Disallowed—Gauging, Stamping, and Marking on Change of Package—Definition of Term Gallon—Penalty and Forfeitures for Violations of the Law.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1869.

SIR: Yours of the 2d ultimo, in which you ask if liquor dealers are allowed to use what are commonly known as "stand casks," holding more than five gallons, in their places of business, and if so, what is required in the way of stamping and marking or branding such casks, is received.

In reply, I have to say that the use of "stand casks" as such, by either wholesale or retail liquor dealers, should not be allowed, as it is impossible for dealers to use them and comply with the requirements of the law.

Your attention is respectfully called to Sections 25, 45, and 57 of the act of July 20, 1868, and Section 1 of the act of April 10, 1869. Section 25 provides for the gauging and stamping of every package filled on the premises of a wholesale dealer. Section 1 fixes the sale of wholesale dealers at [illegible]

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

[illegible], Esq., Assessor, Washington, D. C.

FROM THE FROZEN SEAS.

Interview with Captain C. F. Hall, the Returned Arctic Explorer—What Caused the Loss of Sir John Franklin's Party—Life in the Arctic Zone, &c.

From the New York [illegible]

[illegible]

He is accompanied by three Esquimaux [illegible]

HIS JOURNAL.

Captain Hall has a number of curiosities with him, one of the most interesting of which is his journal, a large book, full of notes hastily written, and penciled at all times and places, and under the most unfavorable circumstances. Its pages contain the record of many weary days of hardship and suffering, and accounts of moving incidents by flood and field, such as are rarely to be met with. In order to prevent the writing from being blurred, the pages have been dipped in a preparation of glue, made from fish, so that it retains a sticky feeling.

LIFE UP NORTH.

The Captain gave a vivid description of his experience within the Arctic circle, and his life among the Esquimaux. The largest body of the latter he ever saw collected together was only 125. This was at a little village near Repulse Bay, and was a very unusual occurrence. The solitary nature of the life led by the explorer was then described. [illegible] Yet Captain Hall did not complain of the life.

HOW HE LIKED IT.

After his arrival there he found, as did his Esquimaux companions who had visited this country with him, that it was rather hard at first to return to their old habits, but in time he got accustomed to it.

"Did you eat raw meat, Captain?"

"Oh, yes, most of the time. We sometimes had it cooked, but usually liked it better raw. You've no idea how good it is in that way. In fact, for that country raw meat is almost indispensable, though I don't think it would hardly do in this climate."

"Is it true that the Esquimaux like it best when it is tainted?"

"Yes, and the more so the better. When meat has just been killed, and is fresh, it isn't near so good; but when it has got to smell quite bad, and especially after it has been frozen, then it tastes a great deal better."

"Are not the Esquimaux a very dirty people?"

"Well, yes, it must be admitted they are; but then their mode of life has much to do with this. They have great trouble to get water enough to drink; except on the sea-shore, and the means of preserving cleanliness are limited."

"How do you find the change to this country affects you?"

"Oh, very much!—I'm all upset and can't do anything steadily. The food is so different, and there is so much noise everywhere, and I feel the change in the air greatly. It is very close and hot here. Why, when I first got on ship-board to come home, after being so much in the open air, I could hardly sleep at night, and I find it hard to do so now."

"What do you think caused the loss of Sir John Franklin's company?"

"Treachery, sir; they were deserted by the natives, and left without fresh provisions or means of getting them. But for this some of them might have been saved."

"What is the result of your researches in relation to Franklin?"

"Briefly this: We have settled beyond a doubt that Franklin actually discovered the Northwest Passage. On his previous voyages he had sailed eastward as far as Cape Herschell, and now we have shown that he reached the same point going westward, and thus completed the chain of communication. To him, therefore, belongs the honor of having made the discovery, though Captain McClure has received the reward offered by the British Government to the person who should succeed in the effort."

"Are you satisfied with this result?"

"Well, yes; considering how much we did, it is useless to think of how much more might have been accomplished. If the Esquimaux who went with me had not been so timid, or if I had had a body of resolute white men to back me, I think I might have gone on. We were lucky enough to meet with and capture a herd of seventy-nine musk oxen and seventeen reindeer, which would have been sufficient provision for a month, and would have allowed us to explore much further, but the Esquimaux were afraid of some hostile tribes of natives in the vicinity, and absolutely refused to go on."

"Did you have any great obstacles to contend with?"

"Yes; during the first three years we suffered a good deal, but afterwards had not so much trouble."

"Were your compasses at all affected by your proximity to the North Pole?"

"Yes, so much so that for a time they were useless; and at one place the variation was over ninety degrees."

"How about the long seasons of darkness?"

"Those we were fortunate in avoiding, by wintering within the line where the sun's rays are visible all the time."

"Why cannot steam be used for Arctic explorations?"

"So it can. There are large supplies of coal on the west coast of Greenland, and I think that with steam the entire Northwest Passage might be made in a single season."

"Do you think that leading such a solitary life has any tendency to bring men back to the savage state?"

"Well, I hardly know—though the thought did strike me once or twice. For a man who is fond of society it is a terrible existence, but ignorant men bear it pretty well."

The Methodist Book Concern.

The Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Book Concern, has, in the current number, an article on the recent charges of mismanagement, from which we extract the following, which are the important passages:

Of the Times' article the Advocate says:

"[illegible] lacking the manliness to declare openly what it utters only in part, while it insinuates much more. Dr. Lanahan is named as the one Book Agent, implying a change in the headship of the business, of course, by the removal of the late Chief Agent, Dr. Carlton. So the matter was understood by outsiders, and a Buffalo paper so declared, in a gross assault on Dr. Carlton's personal character. A defalcation among the managers of the concern is declared to have been detected, and as these two gentlemen were the only managers, and one of them had detected the 'frauds,' it was clear that the other one had been found a defaulter to the amount of 'hundreds of thousands of dollars.' The New York World, without stopping to [illegible] over factions, writes down the losses at a round million.

"The purport of the Times' article, whether the inspiration was the writer's own or borrowed from his informant, was to make a division between the two Book Agents, and the case is so put that the inference that Dr. Carlton is the delinquent party is direct, and almost necessary. No details are given to indicate the nature of the pretended 'frauds,' but in dark intimations the case is presented to the imagination of the reader as one of vast proportions and peculiar atrocity.

"[illegible] Great injustice has been done to Dr. Lanahan, who knows too well the nature of his position, and is governed by too high a sense of honor to [illegible] allow himself to be put in opposition to his associate and official superior.

"Whatever [illegible] in this business has been done under the headship of Dr. Carlton, and, therefore, in an important sense, by him. It is due to both of these gentlemen to say that they are earnestly working together in the best interests of their common trust. In the distribution of the duties of the house, certain departments of the business are assigned to the assistant agent, and in these certain irregularities have been detected, uncertain and exaggerated rumors of which have formed the basis of the Times' 'Painful Revelation.'

"So far as we have learned, there has been no defalcation at all, in the usual sense of that word. We hear of no charge that any disbursing agent in the establishment has misappropriated funds left in his hands; nor has the concern lost any portion of the property that has gone to make up the annual exhibits of its assets. The institution has been, and is, just as rich as its annual exhibits show. But, in the examination of the manufacturing department, it appeared to the agent having direct charge, that the purchases had not been made with proper care and economy; that instead of buying at first hands, the head of the printing department had made his purchases through a commission merchant, and that in consequence the prices of stock were often higher than would have been given and the purchases been made directly of the manufacturers. We do [illegible]

[illegible] fect all the interests of the establishment."

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

A St. Louis Newspaper Proprietor Drowned in the Lake—Remarkable Dreams.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 28.

Mr. Thomas H. Touhy [illegible]

"OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
(ERIE BASIN) BUFFALO, Sept. 26, 1869.

"SIR: A gentleman by the name of T. H. Touhy came on board the propeller Badger State, on Tuesday night, at Chicago, and took cabin passage for Detroit. [illegible] I shall make of his effects. Yours respectfully,
"WILLIAM DICKSON,
"Master Propeller Badger State."

Mr. Touhy was about 35 years of age, and unmarried. He has a cousin living at Little Rock, Arkansas, extensively engaged in mercantile business. He came to this country while quite young and lived many years in New York and Canada, the principal cities on the St. Lawrence. About five years ago he came to this city, and, we believe, first engaged in the real estate business on Fifth street, his partner having been a [illegible] Major Kimball. Having sold out he became an employe of the [illegible] and was connected with that paper some three [illegible]

On the 18th of May last he took the direction of the Commercial Bulletin, which had been running three years and a half, having bought out Geo. W. Smith. About the 1st of August that [illegible] the St. Louis Journal of Commerce [illegible] R. M. Widmar & Co., since which time the consolidated paper has been conducted under the name of Thomas H. Touhy & Co., proprietors.

It may not be out of place to mention here the following singular dreams by two individuals which are now regarded as premonitory of what has transpired: [illegible]

Mr. Touhy was afflicted with a diarrhea or bloody flux since July, which had become chronic and of an aggravated character, and it was in the hope of obtaining some relief that he left home. He was a writer of ability, and enjoyed the respect of his associates. He was a prominent member of the society of Good Templars, by whom and his many friends in this city his loss will be deplored.

ACTRESSES ROBBED.

Over a Thousand Dollars' Worth of Dresses Stolen from Miss Bateman—Eleven Hundred Dollars' Worth from Miss Western—The Thieves Captured and the Property Recovered.

From the New York World, Sept. 29.

For over a month past complaints have been received at Police Headquarters, from actresses and ladies of the ballet, setting forth that they have been deprived of portions of their wardrobes by a novel [illegible] Among those who have reported losses at the Detective Office are Miss Lucille Western, Miss Bateman, Miss Lillie Eldridge, and Miss [illegible]

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Report from the United States of America.

At the International Statistical Congress, lately assembled at The Hague, in Holland, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, the official delegate from the United States of America, presented the following: [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

A New Political Party Organized—A Full State Ticket Nominated.

The State Labor Reform Convention met at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, September 22, and organized by the election of [illegible], of Danvers, as President, with a long list of Vice Presidents and other officers. All of the counties of the State except Dukes and Nantucket were represented by 261 delegates. [illegible]

THE NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE AT ST. PAUL.

Its Formal Opening—First Passenger Trains Crossing.

From the St. Paul Press, September 29.

[illegible]

THE CLARK HO
IN CO

[illegible]

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

FROM THE FROZEN SEA.

ACTRESSES ROBBED.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Report from the United States of America.

[illegible]

THE CLARK HOLT DEFALCATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Liabilities Over a Quarter of a Million—Widows and Orphans the Sufferers.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

A New Political Party Organized—A Full State Ticket Nominated.

[illegible]

THE NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE AT ST. PAUL.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

The now [illegible] house of Lockwood & Co., of New York, was one of the [illegible] in that city, having a capital which has been variously reported at from [illegible] to $10,000,000. From the best information we can gain here, we are inclined to believe the [illegible] to have been the true one; but, whatever it was, they have lost it all, and are in debt besides. They had not only an immense business in New York, but had also customers in all parts of the West, the most of them capitalists who, having spare funds, preferred "doing a little in stocks" to keeping it at home, and contenting themselves with the moderate gains of interest. At one time, two or three years ago, the house had a regular agent in business in Chicago—as they had, we believe, in some other Western cities at the time of failure. They had, however, a number of customers in this city, some of whom will probably lose considerable amounts. They were, however, well known as a "speculative house," and drew the custom of that class of men. They invested largely themselves in the stocks which they advised their customers to buy, and it was in the endeavor to sustain the inflated price of certain stocks which they had adopted as specialties, and endeavored to control, that they lost their own millions and their customers' money besides. It was commonly understood several months before the recent panic that they were carrying stocks which, at par, would amount to something over thirty millions of dollars. Their specialties in this line were Milwaukee & St. Paul, Michigan Southern, Toledo & Wabash, and Pacific Mail. The average decline in these four stocks from the prices of six months ago to those of last week, was just about thirty per cent, which was more than sufficient to swallow up all their capital and their customers' margins. Their failure presents for the consideration of business men and thinking people some points that are of even more importance than the immediate losses that may fall upon their customers. Their capital was not only lost in the endeavor to keep up an unnatural inflation, [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

WATCHES.

$15.00. $20.00.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
335 Broadway, New York.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,
T. C. CLARK,
Commissioners.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,
T. C. CLARK,
Commissioners.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,
T. C. CLARK,
Commissioners.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,
T. C. CLARK,
Commissioners.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,
T. C. CLARK,
Commissioners.

WRINGERS.

Novelty Clothes Wringer,

[illegible]

N. B. PHELPS & CO.,
Gen. Ag'ts, 17 Cortlandt-st., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

[illegible]

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

[illegible]

MR. & MRS. FOLSOM'S
Young Ladies' Boarding School,
38 & 40 Elm-st., New Haven, Ct.,
RE-OPENS SEPT. 22.

BANKERS.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excess are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excess, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE
Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., Central Park.
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

[illegible]

COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 18, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
January 28, 1868.

[illegible]

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,
594 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL.

Private Medical.

Dr. J. M. CLARK—the old, well-known, and reliable Specialist—[illegible]

"Private Medical Guide." Address, [illegible] "Dr. CLARK, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill."

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies.

[illegible]

Address Dr. D. B. RICHARDS, No. [illegible] Varick-st., New York.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, Pa.

McCallum, Crease & Sloan,

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Carpetings,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.

[illegible]

WAREHOUSE:

No. 509 Chestnut-st.,

Opposite the State House,

PHILADELPHIA.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S
Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF

P. T. BARNUM,

Written by Himself. [illegible]

[illegible]

GAS BURNERS.

BUY RHODE ISLAND

ARGAND GAS BURNERS.

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.,

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS. [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Movement for a Professional Base Ball Club in Chicago—Meeting Last Evening.

Matches at Boston, Milwaukee, [illegible], Etc.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Shall Women be Admitted into Medical Colleges?

The Question Discussed by Eminent Practitioners.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held in the County Court room last evening, the President, Dr. [illegible], in the chair. [illegible]

CITY POLITICS.

Formation of a Citizens' Reform Club in the Eighth Ward.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

Burglary.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
New and Second-hand
FURNITURE,
BILLIARD TABLES,
PIANO FORTES,
CARPETS,
STOVES, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ a. m., at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE FURNITURE
OF
Gill's Hotel,
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 a. m.
At Gill's Hotel, 17 and 19 North Wells-st.
The entire furniture consisting of Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen furniture, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
Fur Goods
AT AUCTION,
By Catalogue,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock,
At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
This stock is the largest ever offered to the public at auction in this city. It comprises every kind, style, and quality, among which is a large line of Astrachans, [illegible], Jackets, Sacks, and the best Mink goods. The goods will be on exhibition Monday, 4th.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

160 ACRES
FINE FARMING LAND
In the Town of Palos, Cook County,
to be sold at AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, at 2½ o'clock, at the salesrooms of
Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
NOS. 5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.
80 acres, west ½ of northeast ¼; and 80 acres, east ½ of northeast ¼ of Section 27, Town 37, Range 12. This is very fine land, and is regarded among the finest farming land in Cook County. Title perfect. Sale peremptory.
Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Underwear, Hats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
BY CATALOGUE,
On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, at 9½ O'CLOCK,
At our salesroom, up stairs, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE COLLECTION
OF
ENGLISH
Miscellaneous Books
AT AUCTION,
BY CATALOGUE,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
This collection comprises some very rare and valuable works, many illustrated books, all handsomely bound, which are received direct from Europe by us. Catalogues will be ready and books can be seen some days before the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.
Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres,
Germantown Knit Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
AT AUCTION—BY CATALOGUE.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, up stairs, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE.
CARPETING,
Felt Carpets, Bed Comforters, White and Red Blankets,
At Auction, by Catalogue.
On Friday, October 8, at 10 o'clock,
At our salesroom, up stairs, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. B. FITCH.

AUCTION SALE,
At 509 West Lake-st.,
SATURDAY, OCT. 2, at 10 A. M.,
[illegible] furniture of an elegant furnished house, consisting of Brussels, [illegible] and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood [illegible] suits in reps; also fine B. W. chamber sets, a fine assortment of dining room and kitchen furniture, with ranges, cooking and parlor stoves. In fact all articles necessary for housekeeping. The above stock will be sold positively, without reserve, as the parties are about to leave the city.
J. B. FITCH, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
G. D. HESS & CO.......................MANAGERS
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Will present the last opportunities of witnessing Boucicault's successful play,
FORMOSA;
OR,
THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
LAST MATINEE! LAST NIGHT!
MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK, open at 1½. Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. No extra charge for securing seats in advance.
TO-NIGHT, time and prices as usual.
On Monday evening next will be presented an unusually complete production of Dickens' thrilling drama of OLIVER TWIST, with new scenery and improved effects.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Saturday afternoon Matinee and Saturday evening, last two performances of the great drama of
FORMOSA;
OR,
THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
MAJOR JORUM......J. E. McDONOUGH.
Monday, Boucicault's great drama, ARRAH NA POGUE; OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager
This, Saturday, Matinee, at 2½ o'clock, by request, Bulwer's
LADY OF LYONS;
Or, Love and Pride.
MR. FRANK E. AIKEN.........as.........CLAUDE.
To conclude with TURKISH BATHS.
Evening at 8 o'clock, first time here, A CUP OF TEA. Mr. Frank E. Aiken as Sir Charles Seymore.
To conclude with the new Irish drama, last time, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
Monday—THE WOMAN IN RED.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
Saturday Evening, October 2, and at the Grand Matinee, Saturday Afternoon,
Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
Formosa in Black.
SCHOOL, SCHOOL, ETC.
The same bill afternoon and evening. Admission to Matinee, 15, 25, and 10 cents.

LIBRARY HALL.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON
Or, A Tour in Ireland.
AT LIBRARY HALL, corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.
SECOND WEEK.
Change of Scenery and Songs—Tour of the West and North of Ireland.
The great JERRY COHAN as Barney, MARIE DALTON MACEVOY as Norah, Miss HALPINE as the Young Widow, CHAS. MACEVOY, Director.
Open every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

BURLINGTON HALL.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY BALL
OF THE
UNION VETERAN RELIEF SOCIETY,
At BURLINGTON HALL, corner State and Sixteenth-sts., Monday, October 25, 1869.
For the Benefit of the Sick Relief Fund.

DANCING SCHOOL.
Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second-st.,
east of Wabash-av. Mr. and Mrs. SULLIVAN will open their School on Saturday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 & 6, at 3 p. m. Ladies' class at 3 and 7 p. m. Gents' at 8 p. m. Apply at the hall. For circulars apply at the store under the hall.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting and marine, 4 to 80 horse; Day's [illegible]; Foreman's iron-clad Burr Stone Mills; also, Threshing Engines. H. M. AMES, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO PLANERS AND MATCHERS. Will plane 24 inch wide; match 14 inch. New, in running order. Will be sold very cheap. Iron lathes, planers, drills, belting, all kinds of iron and wood working tools. W. A. JAMES & CO., 126 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, NEW AND second-hand, with or without boilers. Sold very cheap on good terms. Also saw mills and belting. W. A. JAMES & CO., 126 Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE pin from the shirt of a gentleman at the Alton & St. Louis depot one week ago last Sunday night, can get a good reward by corresponding confidentially with the proprietors of the Sherman House.

PERSONAL—MR. K. WILL CONFER A FAVOR on Mr. L. if he will call again at the same No. on State-st. he did last Tuesday.

PERSONAL—BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED shawl, Friday afternoon—Will you send your address to gent that assisted you to car corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or come to Woods' matinee this p.m. Address FRANK K., Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MY DOG TIM, A BLACK AND TAN, NO ordinary dog. Apply at 98 LaSalle-st.

LOST—A CANARY BIRD FROM ROOM 7, Methodist Church Block. Any one returning the [illegible] will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—BOY—$100 WILL BE PAID TO ANY one finding [illegible] De Cano, a small boy. A harp player. [illegible] the above boy to JOSEPH DE CANO, [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago.

LOST—ABOUT THE CORNER OF MONROE and Aberdeen-sts., a garnet bracelet [illegible] gold clasp. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to No. 54 Fourth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Four Men Precipitated One Hundred and Eighty Feet Down a Shaft.

One Man Killed and the Others Terribly Mangled.

A very sad accident occurred at the coal mines at Gardner, Ill., on Friday evening last. At about 4 o'clock on that evening, as four persons were descending the coal shaft, the wire hoisting-rope broke, and the men were precipitated, together with the car upon which they were standing, to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 180 feet. At the news of the accident, the most tremendous excitement prevailed among the miners employed in the neighborhood, and the citizens of the town. As soon as the facts developed themselves immediate steps were taken to afford the unhappy men relief. With a few slight repairs the second car was brought into requisition, and lowered to the bottom of the shaft. Here the sufferers were found, in a badly mangled state, but none of them killed outright. Their names were discovered to be Ben. Harwood, Robert McKinzie, Henry Watts, and Edward Sutton. Harwood was so badly injured that he has since died.

Edward Sutton was an engineer in the employ of the company, and was probably the least injured. His mind is unimpaired, and he described his terrible feelings while making the awful descent to what he supposed to be instant death. He will probably recover.

Robert McKinzie received such severe internal injuries that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Henry Watts is also badly mangled, but it is thought he may survive. Watts is an Englishman by birth, and has very wealthy parents living in the old country. When he arrived of age, his father gave him £10,000 sterling to start in the world with. He soon squandered this sum on the turf in England, and came to this country to mend his wasted fortunes. He had been at work in the coal mine but a short time when this accident occurred.

There is no satisfactory theory yet given as to the cause of the accident. The steel wire rope which supports the cage, on which the men stood, is said to be capable of sustaining sixteen tons weight. It had been used all that day in hoisting coal.

The weight of the men was but [illegible] pounds, which was all there was upon the car when the casualty happened. Of course, no blame is attached to the company, as the officers have always spared no pains or cost to make the mine perfectly safe.

The unhappy sufferers by the casualty were immediately taken care of, and those whose injuries resulted fatally will be buried at the expense of the company. The event has cast a deep gloom over the community at Gardner, and work was suspended in the various mines for the balance of the week. The scene of the accident continued to draw immense crowds for a long time thereafter.

An investigation will at once be had to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the accident.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Samuel B. Raymond.

Colonel Samuel B. Raymond, agent of the Western branch of the [illegible] Life Insurance Company, died at his residence, No. 178 Warren street, in this city, at 11 o'clock on Friday night. He had been complaining during the summer of some vague sickness, which he could not explain, but continued at his business until last Friday week, when he was taken very ill, and continued so up to the time of his death, which was caused by congestion of the bowels.

Colonel Raymond was born in Cooperstown, New York, 37 years ago. He came West when young, with his parents, who lived for some years in Milwaukee, subsequently removing to this city. Here Mr. Raymond was once in the grocery trade and afterwards attached himself to the insurance business, for which he seems to have been peculiarly fitted. Prior to the war he was Captain of one of the old fire companies, and was surveyor of the Firemen's Insurance Company. He entered the service of the Ætna Company, and remained until the war broke out, when he entered the army as Major of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. He did good and gallant service under Rosecrans, and was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment, which he led in many a fierce and bloody fight. After nearly three years' service he came home full of honors, which he bore modestly, and, instead of going into politics, as he might have done on the strength of his military reputation, he quietly went back to the counting-room of the Ætna Company. His fidelity to his employers, his business tact and discretion, enabled him to achieve success and reach the highest position in the insurance business in the West.

He was a popular man, beloved by his associates, and having the confidence of the commercial world. In private life he was a fond husband, a devoted father, and an affectionate son. His five orphans, his grief-stricken widow, and his [illegible]

O'Neill's [illegible]

[illegible]

A Choice [illegible]

[illegible]